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CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

THE REPORT IN FULL

OF THE
Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention
OF THE

North American Bee-Keepers' Association,

HELD AT
LINCOLN, NEBR., October 7 and 8, 1896.

BY DR. A. B. MASON, SECRETARY.

[Continued from page 693.]

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION—CONTINUED.

After recess there was a discussion on the subject of

Honey Production and Plants.

Mr. DeLong was asked how many colonies he has.

Mr. DeLong—I have 20 colonies now. I took 450 pounds of honey from each of two colonies this year. I had a number from which I took 300 or 350 pounds each.

Ques.—When did the honey-flow commence?

Mr. DeLong—July 25. I live in Nuckolls county, Nebr., between Edgar and Nelson. Let me say that I got 8 cents a pound for most of this honey.

A discussion arose as to which is the best honey-producing plant—the alfalfa or the white clover. The majority agreed upon white clover.

R. C. Atkin, Loveland, Colo.—When I lived in eastern Iowa we produced heart's-ease honey. In going from there to Colorado I met a man who had heart's-ease honey. I recognized the old honey we produced in Page county, Iowa. This man gave me a couple of sections, and when I took it and let it run into the alfalfa honey it became very dark. Alfalfa honey is white. Now, if I remember correctly, Mr. Wallenmeyer, of Indiana, mixes heart's-ease and alfalfa honey together, and then sells it. Heart's-ease honey is lighter-colored in Iowa than in Kansas.

The Secretary said alfalfa honey is the lightest colored honey there is, and others said the same.

Mr. DeLong—My experience has been that we always get more honey when we have plenty of rain than during a dry season.

Mr. Stewart—One fall, I think in 1891, I took an average of 80 pounds of comb honey per colony of white clover honey, and it was the best in the market.

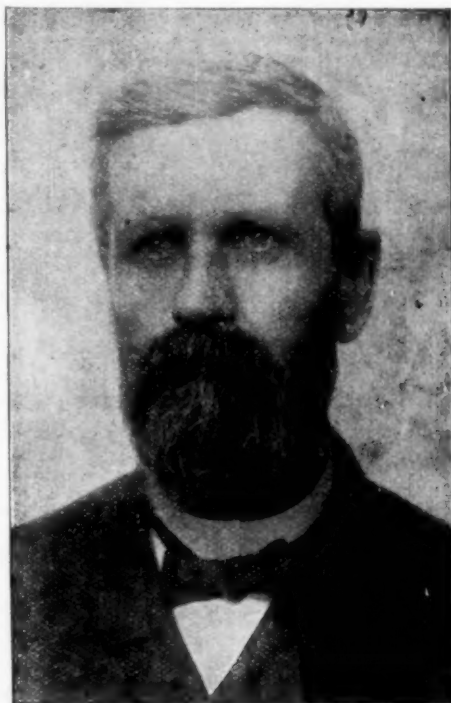
Mr. DeLong—I claim that some of my hives have a bushel of bees.

Mr. Lang.—I had the pleasure yesterday of calling upon

Mr. Davidson, at Omaha, and while there he said that his average one year with another was 50 pounds per colony. He claimed that Nebraska was not as good as some other States in the production of honey. I came from Ontario. I have a cousin who has bees, and he took 400 pounds from a single colony. My average has been 100 pounds per colony—seventy-five pounds of extracted honey per colony. My cousin started with 40 colonies, and he took 6,000 pounds of honey from them.

Mr. Stilson—I asked one of our bee-keepers in this State what his average had been for 10 years past, and he said 125 pounds per colony. I don't know what increase he had, but I know that he usually intends to a little more than double. Bees sell for \$10 a colony here. I could sell every colony I have at that price. I can make more money from one colony of bees than I can from my best dairy cow.

L. M. Brown, Glen Ellen, Iowa—We have two kinds of



Hon. Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.—See poem on page 707.

smartweed—one grows in marshy places, and it yields red honey, while the other kind usually grows in cornfields, and gives dark honey. We have another variety which yields a great deal of honey.

Mr. Whitcomb—In regard to heart's-ease honey, the color depends entirely upon the time of the year that the honey is produced. Heart's-ease is like every other flower, the earlier the honey is gathered the lighter the color, and the later, the darker the color. Heart's-ease honey taken 15 days apart

differs exceedingly in color. Heart's-ease honey is lighter here than in any other part of the State.

F. C. LaFever, Junietta, Nebr.—In regard to the color of heart's-ease honey, I do not agree with Mr. Whitcomb. I believe early in the season it has a dark color, and later a light color.

A Member—I had 38 colonies and took 2,280 pounds of honey, or an average of 60 pounds per colony. From 10 colonies I took 1,080 filled sections, and from 3 colonies 360.

J. C. Knoll, Kearney, Nebr.—I consider this year a failure in honey-production for me. I had 16 colonies, and so far I have only taken 100 pounds of extracted honey. I live 6 miles north of Kearney. One man, to whom I sold a colony, got 240 pounds from the single colony this year.

Mr. Aikin—I had almost a failure. There has been bloom all over, and it has been a good year, but I have taken very little honey. I live north of Denver, in Colorado. In 1889 my average from 165 colonies was 150 pounds; the next year from the same number of colonies, 100 pounds average; the next year about 25 pounds; the next year about the same; the next year about 50 or 60; the next year 10 pounds, and this year almost nothing. In Iowa I have taken 227 pounds per colony from 11 colonies. A man can get double the amount of extracted honey from a colony that he can of comb honey. I can make more money by producing extracted than by producing comb honey.

Mr. Whitcomb—In the western part of this State there is no sweet clover, and I hope they will not stop us sowing it, for it makes fine honey. When bees can get both alfalfa and sweet clover, it has been my experience that they generally select the sweet clover.

C. L. Luce, Republican City, Nebr.—Four years ago I started in with two colonies, and the first year I had no increase, but took 75 pounds of comb honey per colony. The next year I had no increase, and took 96 pounds of comb honey per colony. In 1895, I increased to 9 colonies, and got one swarm from one of my neighbors, and I averaged 60 pounds of comb honey. This year I had 14 colonies, and I bought one, and I now have 33. I attribute the honey to alfalfa. I have 40 acres of alfalfa, and I find it alive with bees.

Mr. Masters—I have not seen a bee on my alfalfa for two years. I would not give one acre of sweet clover for ten of alfalfa. In western Nebraska alfalfa is better.

Mr. Abbott—We have the best things in Missouri on earth, but at Garden City, Kans., they get honey every year from alfalfa.

Dr. Miller—My average of comb honey this year has been about 600 pounds per each 10 colonies.

Dr. Mason—I have a colony of bees in the barn, and I have taken an average—according to Dr. Miller's way of reckoning—of 1,120 pounds of honey from 10 colonies.

Mr. Aikin—I came from Loveland, Colo., through Pueblo and through Kansas to get here, and I consider alfalfa to be an excellent and reliable honey-plant. In the irrigated country where I live, we are less liable to have a failure than where they have a small amount of rain. In Iowa, since I have been there, they had only about one complete failure in 15 years. At Greeley, Colo., they had a complete failure this year, and nearly so at Loveland. North of Loveland they have done better. At Denver, just before the honey-flow, the bees vanished, and no one could tell where they went. One man said he had 225 colonies, and could only find 25 colonies afterward. Mr. W. L. Porter, a bee-keeper near Denver, said that after the bees had gone he did not have enough bees left to cover his hand.

A Member—What time of the year was that?

Mr. Aikin—The last days of May. This territory from which the bees went was about 20 miles in diameter.

Mr. Whitcomb—The bee-keepers have been invited to take an excursion through the city to-morrow at 11 a.m. I move that we accept the invitation. Carried. The convention then adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Pres. Root, who stated that as the speakers had not yet arrived, an opportunity was offered for any questions or discussions that the members would like to make.

A Member—Suppose we have a song by Dr. Miller.

Comb Honey vs. Extracted.

Dr. Miller—Instead of a song, I would like to make a few remarks on the subject of comb-honey production. I am in favor of producing comb honey because I think I can get more out of it; but I am glad that there are those who do not agree

with me. Others favor extracted honey because they get better results from it. For example, if it were down South, I believe the production of extracted honey would be better. Although I am a producer of comb honey, I very much prefer extracted honey for my own table use, as we do not have the wax in it. My experience with extracted honey has not been very great. I had some Punie bees which we allowed to build up four stories high. They worked splendidly, and everything indicated a fine return, but when we came to extract the honey it took so much time that I concluded we could produce comb honey, sell it, and buy extracted honey at a profit.

Pres. Root—What was the yield from your Punics? How many pounds to the colony?

Dr. Miller—We got 175 to 180 pounds to the colony. I suspect that if some of you who are used to extracting honey, should attempt to produce comb honey, you would not have better success than I did with extracted honey.

At this point Pres. Root introduced Hon. R. E. Moore, Lieutenant-Governor of Nebraska, who spoke as follows:

Address of Welcome by Lieut.-Gov. Moore.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association:—

In the absence of the Governor, I bid you a most cordial welcome in behalf of the State of Nebraska and the city of Lincoln. This meeting of your Association is an indication that our people—some of them at least—have an intelligence for something besides politics. Our Governor is necessarily absent this evening. He is out looking after his political fences—making hay while the sun shines—like a good agriculturist; saving the country, and incidentally saving himself. Although not of the same political party, I can say of Gov. Holcomb, that I believe he has given satisfaction to his friends and disappointed his enemies during his administration as Governor of this State; and that he has been regarded as a straightforward and honorable gentleman. [Applause.]

I take pleasure in seeing this Association, because it proves that we can give attention to something besides politics. Politics is a good thing, and must be looked after, but I think there is too much attention given to it. In the summer and fall we have nominations and elections; then in the winter comes the legislature, and in the summer elections again. And then the politicians make such promises to the people that they think wealth and employment can be made for them by law, instead of by exertion on the part of labor. And they long and wait for the time when their political party will be in power, and plenty and prosperity will be seen where now is want and distress. It would be a good thing to impress on the minds of our people that something is necessary besides law. Patient and intelligent effort on the part of the individual is the only sure way to happiness. While law may have something to do with prosperity, it is by no means all that is required.

Your Association has set to work in a field that cannot be regarded as the most wealth-producing; but it is a benefit both to yourselves and to the people. The force of the example will be great to the American people. We have two million people now idle. We are passing through a period of commercial depression and great distress. These people are looking to legislation alone to afford them labor. But I believe that work would be offered to the people if they would exert themselves to find something to do—some field of employment that has not as yet been attempted by others. We import several million of dollars worth of goods every year. I believe that many of these articles we import might be produced here with profit both for the producers and for the people. The money that is sent abroad might enrich our own nation instead of foreign countries. And if the unemployed people should seek some overlooked—some hitherto neglected—field of employment, they might be occupied.

While in Utica, N. Y., some years ago, I observed five or six thousand laborers engaged in making ready-made clothing. That industry could be carried on here in the West as well as in New York. In Lyons, France, I was also impressed by the industry of silk manufacture. These factories were not very extensive; each one employed not a great number of men, but, in the aggregate, many millions of people obtain employment from this industry. It brought wealth to them, to their city, and to their nation.

We imported \$100,000,000 worth of sugar last year, and paid for it with gold. Yet we have land, the climate, the labor—all that is necessary to produce this wealth. We could have retained that money at home, and made peace and plenty in many homes that are now in want and despair. I speak of these things to show that you have engaged in something that is beneficial to you and to the world, and you are doing much

more good than the people who sit on the street corners and talk politics while their wives are waiting at home for the box of bluing which they sent them for. [Laughter.]

I trust that your meeting will be profitable and enjoyable to you; and I extend to you once again a most cordial welcome to this State.

R. E. MOORE.

Pres. Root—I now take pleasure in introducing to you Chancellor George E. MacLean, of this University.

Chancellor MacLean's Address of Welcome.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association:—

It is strange that so orthodox a body as this should reverse the standard chorus of the standard hymn, and have us no longer sing "More to follow," Moore have having preceded me. But it seems to be sometimes the case that the less is as important as the "Moore." We see an example in the little bee which is so big when considered in the light of what it does.

I come for the purpose of bidding welcome to the North American Bee-Keepers' Association. In my early days, in my grandfather's garden in Connecticut, I became acquainted with bees. At that time the bees saw fit to consecrate me for this occasion. A bee stung me on the tongue. And hence you shall have a "honeyed tongue" to-night. I come, then, not to flatter, but simply with that tongue which the bee enlarged for me. And so with that honeyed tongue I come to say "Welcome," in behalf of the University of Nebraska. Welcome to the "bee-hive" of the State of Nebraska. Where the Governor comes from, they have electric cars which have on them this motto: "CAPITAL—TO THE PENITENTIARY." There is no line from this place to the Penitentiary; the University is the bee-hive of the State. We have here, when there is idleness elsewhere, industry and life. A "swarm" is almost constantly in the great "hive." We have more students than we can comfortably get into our lecture rooms; 1,537 students in this University last year.

People talk of hard times; but our students are here to give proof that the hard times are possibly a blessing. These times show that the parents and the children of Nebraska have opinions that look higher even than dollars. And the people of the State show what they are made of in sacrificing as they do to have the boys and girls here. Here, like busy bees, they not only gather honey, but carry honey home to the hive.

In welcoming you, then, in behalf of the University, the bee-hive swarming with that which is most precious in the State—youth—I welcome you, as you see, to that which is full of sweetness even in these times of bitterness; that which is full of promise for the future. In giving you this welcome, I wish—following one line which the Lieutenant Governor opened up—to emphasize the importance and the diversity of the various forms of our agricultural pursuits. When I was in Europe, I discovered that interests in bee-keeping prevailed. In looking at these, I wondered how great might be the interest in bee-keeping in the United States. I was surprised to find that there was an interest of nearly twenty million dollars in the products of the bee; that there was about seven million dollars worth of honey and wax yielded every year. I discovered that there are 300,000 people engaged in bee-keeping work. I was especially delighted to learn of the intelligence attending upon this occupation. There are 114 societies and 8 journals especially devoted to bee-keeping. And I rejoice that there is one of these journals in the State of Nebraska. When these statistics are set before us, we see the need of fostering this society.

I perceived that it came upon you to advance the hygienic condition of our people, by seeing to it that this honey, so excellent as food, should be furnished to the people more pure—that our honey should be unadulterated. [Applause.] Then, looking forward, as the estimates have been made by authorities on the subject, I discovered that you could increase this industry, with things as they now are in the United States, ten times—and still find support for your bees. The flora is here to support ten times the colonies of bees that are flying over our forests and fields. And thus your industry is that industry that is called "blessed." It is well that many, others as well as members of your industry, have called the bee "the blessed bee." It is this insect that teaches us how we may increase the yield of our fruits and grain, and so the bee carries manifold blessings to the vegetable environment in which she lives. How important then is your convention! We should all receive an impulse from it. This University, not represented here to-night as I would like to see it, because of the many duties upon our students, shall receive, if our professors have their will, an impulse from your work. You lay the

sciences under tribute. As they are applied, we learn more and more of the great industries; how to test the products; how to make the bee a blessing as Nature intended it to be.

In the welcome that I give, I am delighted that we welcome some "queens" among the bee-keepers. Now England is very proud of the fact that she has one queen. But I perceive that you advertise that you mail 20,000 queens a year through the mails of the United States. Over there we read of the one queen's mail—of Her Majesty's mail. But I am thankful that here you have not only bee-queens, but that every American woman is a queen engaged in the work with you; who will see to it that this heretofore overlooked industry shall be made what it should be. For man alone can never carry on any great industry without the help of woman side by side with him in the work.

I welcome you, as you know, to a University in which the women have proved their scholarship equal to that of the men, though there are as yet but one-third as many women as men in this University.

By way of proving the sincerity of the welcome, to-morrow you are invited to set an hour, at your convenience, when you will make an excursion through this "bee-hive," and see our "bees" at work. If you find one that is not at work, you may put him or her out of the hive. Also please remember that the University has a great University farm consisting of 320 acres. There, though we cannot show you much in the way of bee-keeping, we can show you that renewed life has been given to agricultural interests.

Welcome, then, and come again as soon as you can. [Applause.]

GEORGE E. MACLEAN.

Pres. Root then announced a song by a Lincoln quartet, composed of Messrs. Cameron, Evans, Congdon and Lansing. The song rendered was entitled "Bee-Keepers' Reunion Song." At the close of the song, the President announced that Mr. Secor, the author of the words of the song that had just been sung, was present, and would respond to the addresses of welcome.

Response to the Addresses of Welcome.

We're glad to be invited to the "wild and woolly West,"
Where the cowboys run the country with neither coat nor vest—
(According to the silly claim of many Eastern folk
Who never seem to comprehend a breezy Western joke).
But some of us have "traveled"—in fact, been here before;
Have felt the grip of Western hand extended at the door;
We don't expect that Indian raids are every-day affairs,
Or that the hungry prairie wolf will snap us unawares;
And neither do we look for men in this new prairie State,
Who lack in kindness or in worth because 'twas peopled late.
We know that all of virtue and of hospitable cheer
Are not confined to older States, they've taken root out here.
The hearts of these, our brethren, we should expect to find
Responsive as their generous soil—the richest of its kind.

Boast not, ye Yankee truck-raisers—pent up between the hills—
Of the greenness of your verdure, or the music of your rills.
Here broad and fertile acres wait for millions yet to be—
Wait but the march of Empire West—the bivouac of the free.
These prairies, like an ocean vast in billowy grandeur roll—
A blessing in each valley, and a promise on each knoll.
There's food enough in this rich soil, stored up long, long ago,
For ten times ten the present needs of population's flow.

So if the hive of industry be over-crowded East,
There's room for several swarms out here ("priority rights" released).

But from an economic view my mental kodac shows,
No drones need be imported here—the worker is what "goes."
This climate is a little "hard" (so I have been informed)
On idlers, and, if such migrate, they'll wish they'd never
"swarmed."

I said that none but workers are in demand out here;
Perhaps you bee-men present may think it somewhat queer
That queens are not a vital part of such a colony.
They are, my friends, important, but, don't you clearly see
Nebraska queens are just as good—and acclimated, too—
As any foreign race or blood, albeit old or new?
So if you've not contracted, and you chance to find one here,
She's warranted, I'll venture, to be without a peer.
'Tis Eastern blood and Western vim that make the world go round;
In other words, they make things "hum"—to us a cheerful sound.

The greeting which your speakers give is prized by us bee-men; We take most kindly to sweet things—perhaps we'll come again. We'll not, I hope, inflict a sting for kindness you have shown—Such honeyed words, such royal cheer, demand our love alone.

We represent a brotherhood whose craft, for ages past, Has been esteemed a worthy one, because their lot is cast With those who in the field of toil create the world's great wealth, And at the same time lessen not its pleasures or its health. The sweets of life we gather in; we garner Nature's waste; We horde the nectar from the flowers to cater to man's taste; We fructify, with busy elves, the orchard and the field; The spoils we get is but the fee for making blossoms yield. Without our winged wizard-priests that marry distant flowers, This earth might be a desert waste where now are fruitful bowers. Bespeak we, then, for these our aids, and keepers, too, as well, The word of praise that worth demands—that worth their works do tell.

I notice that *you* have a bee, quite common everywhere— At least in Uncle Sam's domains she is by no means rare; And like the "busy bee" of song she buzzeth night and day (In bonnets mostly worn by men) in a most bewitching way. The "Presidential Bee" is here, as vanguard of our host, With *silver* bands instead of gold—the marks bee-men prize most. In this campaign 'twixt yellow and white, we look with longing eye For some bright ray—some star of hope—from out the murky sky.

For whether gold or silver wins, we want prosperity, We need the *factory's* busy hum to stimulate the bee; For people eat best when they work, and bees increase and thrive When some one buys the royal food found only in the hive.

The city where now congregate the chosen of our clan, Was named for one immortal in the heart of every man. Immortal may the friendships be which on this spot we form, That, like the granite hills of God, shall stand both time and storm. And may the bond of union, between the West and East, Grow stronger as the years go by, and each returning feast. Fair city of this Western plain, the salted seas between— Gem of mid-continent beauty, of prairie cities queen— We bid thee prosper and grow strong, and, like thy giant name Whose hallowed sound is Freedom's boast, be ever known to fame.

EUGENE SECOR.

Another song was sung, entitled, "Dot Happy Bee-Man;" Dr. Miller, the composer of the music, singing the solo part, and the Lincoln quartet joining in the chorus.

Dr. Miller being called on for another solo, responded by singing "The rock that is higher than I."

Pres. Root—Gov. Saunders, who was to address the Association could not be present. We will now have an address by Rev. E. T. Abbott, of St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Abbott's Address.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Your chairman has put a "handle" to my name that would indicate that speaking was my profession. It is not so at present, nor has it been for 15 years. I simply appear before you as an ordinary, every-day man—a common-place bee-keeper. If there were more students here, I had thought of some things that I might say. But notwithstanding there is only a small representation of young people, perhaps what I shall say to them will not be out of place to older people. It is hard to tell what to say and what not to say under such circumstances. And when we have had such a flow of eloquence, and poetry, and music, and been carried so high above the ordinary things of life, it is very hard to come down to every-day, practical affairs. And after we have been up among the stars, it is very hard for us again to place our feet on the soil, and plod along in the mud and rain, the joys and mishaps and sorrows of life. But this is the lot of all of us; we sometimes see visions and dream dreams, and look beyond the practical realities of life, but the most of life is made up of every-day affairs. Life is serious, earnest, practical. It means work, it means constant exertion, it means continual effort, if we would get the best out of it.

In a great University like this, where young men and women come to fill their minds with the practical wisdom of the ages, and sometimes to investigate new things, and give to the world new wisdom, there is one danger. These young men and women come mostly from the farms, and I apprehend that at least 90 per cent. of them are very apt to get the idea that the attaining to success happens only in the professions

or in commerce; that, in order to succeed in life, to make their mark and take their place among men of influence, they must lose their respect for rural surroundings; that they must get beyond their fathers and mothers, and launch out into new enterprises. If the country at large is making any serious mistake, it is the tendency away from the farm, away from rural surroundings; the tendency to concentrate itself in cities. In these great avenues, it is true, men succeed and commerce goes on, but, at the same time, vice stalks abroad at noonday, and the unwary finds his feet slipping in the downward path, and he has gone the way of despair and lost hope, and his life is blighted.

What I would do, if possible, is to impress upon the mind of these young people that it is well to get an education; to learn all you can; to grasp every science, know every language, learn everything that is spread out before you in this University. And while you are learning all that, it is well to learn the character of the lives of these men who teach you day by day. You can learn something in the study of their lives, as well as from the books that you study.

Yet at the same time I would advise you to keep near to rural scenes. Don't forget the "old oaken bucket," the orchard, the meadow; don't forget the home where mother uttered her last "God bless you," where she said, "Go, my boy, and prepare yourself for life." Don't forget that sacred home, the glorious spot where your eyes first saw the light of day, and your feet first learned to tread the pathway of life. Don't forget the rural scenes. Don't get the idea that all the glory, all the wealth, all the fame and success of life is within the walls of a city. A citizen of your place said well upon one occasion—and I am saying nothing about the political principles which he advocates—he said well, "You may destroy your cities, and agriculture will raise prouder cities; but take away agriculture, and grass will grow in the streets of every city in this land." And that is true; all the wealth rests upon agriculture. All the success of this world is dependent upon the success of the plain, plodding, practical farmer that tills the soil day by day. [Applause.]

Because of the fact that a man is a farmer, it does not follow that he should be ignorant and uneducated. The theory is that any fool can farm. It is true that any fool can stay on a farm, but any fool cannot make two blades of grass grow where there is one now. There was a time when the responsibility was all on the soil. Now you must go back and learn the first principles, and come in contact with the soil in an intelligent way. The farmer should have a knowledge of chemistry; should know something of entomology—what insects are helpful and what destructive to the products of his farm. Thus a great, wide field opens to the farmer.

It is a grand thing to study the science of astronomy. But there are just as many wonders under our feet when we tread the soil of our farm, with our grass, and spiders, and bees, as there are in the air with all the constellations that glisten and sparkle in the heavens.

In conclusion, keep near to rural scenes; keep in touch with the tiller of the soil. Don't be afraid that you will soil your hands or degrade your body by coming in contact with your native soil. Stand near to the Creator of all things; stand for right, justice, truth; stand for intelligent agriculture. [Applause.] EMESON T. ABBOTT.

Chancellor MacLean—Mr. President, I see that you have next on your program an address to the students, by Dr. Miller. The students are not here to-night, but they will be here to-morrow at chapel time. I would suggest that Dr. Miller hold his fire until then.

Dr. Miller—I am willing, if I don't burn up in the meantime!

Chancellor MacLean—Mr. President, allow me to suggest that the Association make some provision to give us time for an excursion through the University buildings and grounds, at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. York—Mr. President, I move that the generous suggestion of the Chancellor be adopted. I suppose one hour will be sufficient.

Chancellor MacLean—Yes, sir; we are in the West; we can put you through the University in one hour.

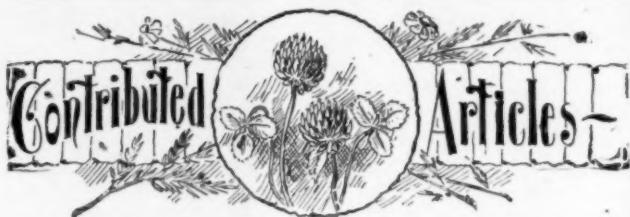
The motion of Mr. York was carried.

Pres. Root—To accommodate those of us who must leave to-morrow afternoon, our trip through the city will be made at 11 o'clock, if there is no objection.

Chancellor MacLean—May I say that to-morrow your sessions will be held in Union Hall—a room which I think you will find more comfortable than this.

It being 9 o'clock, the convention adjourned to meet at 8:30 o'clock, Thursday morning.

(Continued on page 721.)



Surplus-Honey Room Above Brood-Chamber.

BY CHAS. DADANT & SON.

We have received the following letter, requesting a reply thereto in the American Bee Journal:

MESSRS. CHAS. DADANT & SON:—Pardon me for calling on your generosity to answer a question concerning a statement you made a short time ago in the American Bee Journal, when you said your only objection to the American style of frame (12x13 inches) was that it gave less surplus room above the brood-chamber than the other kinds. Now, what I wish to ask is, why do you want so much surface at the top of the brood-chamber? Why not have the brood-chamber and surplus apartments each in a compact form, *a la* Boardman, for the production of extracted honey?

Methinks your reason is that in order to get the same capacity your hives would be too tall, and the bees would have just so much further to carry their load of sweets before depositing it. But could not this be remedied by having an entrance in the super as well as in the brood-chamber? Or is it because you are afraid of those hives toppling over? But could not that also be remedied by having the hives of such a dimension that two stories high would be sufficient?

But, say, I am getting away from my subject. What I really want to know is, why is it better to have the brood spread out in order to give more surplus surface, than it is to have both in a compact form? As it seems to me, the latter would be preferable.

E. B. TYRRELL.

Davison, Mich., Oct. 6.

We think Mr. Tyrrell slightly misunderstands our position. We do not consider the American hive as making the brood more compact, for the same quantity of it has to be spread over more frames in this hive than in the Quinby, since the 12x13 frame contains only 156 square inches, while the Quinby, 11x18, contains 198 inches. The only difference is that the Quinby is flatter, or more shallow, and the brood-nest has to be slightly elongated horizontally, but the same number of bees may be reared in a less number of frames, while the regular Langstroth frame produces less bees in the same number of frames when compared to the American hive, since it contains a less number of cells. Our objection to the American hive is that in order to have the same surplus room above, we have to make a hive containing 16 frames, and this causes too much surplus to be placed in the brood-combs. For extracting, this objection is not insuperable. That is the reason why we have kept our American hives in use, of which we have had some 65 for 20 or 25 years.

The storifying of a large number of cases on a tall, narrow hive is objectionable, for the reasons mentioned by Mr. Tyrrell. It is so, at least with us, for we have tried it and do not like it.

We have also tried the entrance in the super, and object to that, for two reasons. The bees become accustomed to that entrance and are very much annoyed when it is closed up for winter; and the other reason is, that the bees do not place any honey in that part of the super which is close to that upper entrance, following in this matter that instinct which warns them against robbers. It is owing to this instinct that they always store their honey above or behind the brood-nest. The process of inverting, which caused such a craze a few years ago, took advantage of this instinct of the bees to compel them to move their stores into the supers. The brood-chamber being inverted, the bees found their honey below their brood and next to the entrance. They hastened to move it, but as the brood then occupied the top of the brood-nest, they were compelled to store the honey in the supers. This practically took from the bees all their honey.

We have tried upper entrances during very hot seasons, when it seemed impossible to give the bees sufficient ventilation from below. In every instance where the upper entrance was left for a short length of time after the end of the crop, we found a large amount of dry combs near this upper en-

trance, both above and below it. This has caused us to discard the practice altogether.

In all these arguments on hives, we do not wish to lay down any particular rule for all to follow. We simply give our experience and our explanation of the facts that we have noticed. Climatic conditions undoubtedly change the comparative condition of the bees, and what proves true with us may not turn out the same in another climate; but what we report here is the deduction taken from the facts noticed in a life experience with bees, in different styles of hives.

Hamilton, Ill.



Starting in Bee-Keeping—Various Points.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

For a "beginner" in bee-keeping, I wish to tell my friends that I have Langstroth Revised, Root's A B C of Bee-Culture, Newman's Bees and Honey, Doolittle's Queen-Rearing, Alley's Thirty Years Among the Bees, Heddon's Success in Bee-Culture, Dr. Tinker's Bee-Keeping for Profit, and Hutchinson's Advanced Bee-Culture; and I have also read the American Bee Journal and Gleanings in Bee-Culture. So you can readily see that I was not quite so green in the business as many might suppose.

There is one man here that claims that he has beat me. He started in last spring with one colony, and now has 35. But he took his from houses and buildings. I presume that if I had the time I could have had over 100 colonies now, for there has been quite a number of people after me to take them away, and some are even willing to pay for removing them, so any one can see that it is a very easy matter to start an apiary here. Or if one wishes, he can gather up a large apiary of wild bees from caves and rocks on Catalina Island—where a certain party was going to start a queen-rearing establishment, isolated from all the rest of the world. It was a grand idea, but it never materialized. Any one starting an apiary in the island could work up quite a home market for honey, for it is a great resort for health, pleasure seekers, fishing, etc.—probably one of the finest in the known world. At least so it is said by those who ought to know.

We have no winter problem to solve here in the valley; even a small nucleus can be wintered as readily as a large colony, and one flow of orange-blossom honey is almost, if not quite, equal to the Eastern basswood flow. I made a test last spring with my one colony, believing that the reason why so little of it was stored, was that we did not have the working force on hand at the right time. The orange trees are in bloom over two months, taking the early and late varieties into account, and the flow of nectar was so profuse that in cultivating among the trees with a team, the horses' hair and harness would be glazed over with nectar, and one could scent the smell of nectar for a long distance. So one can scent alfalfa when in bloom, and it is wonderful how the bees do hum on both the orange and alfalfa.

Well, I am off the track a trifle.

The last of January I bored a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hole in the cover of the hive, and fitted in a plug. Every evening I would pour in three or four table-spoonfuls of quite thin diluted sweet. The bees had plenty of honey in the hive, so it only took a little stimulating to set the queen to breeding, and by the first of March, when the oranges are in profuse bloom, I had a strong working force, but did not get the time to attend to them as I ought, as they filled six combs in the super before I was aware of it, so we had some nice, white comb honey for table use, and it satisfied me of the fact that I started in to demonstrate.

Right here I will say that for stimulating I prefer to pour the feed right on the bees. If the feed is of the right consistency, it never injures them at all. It takes but very little feed to stimulate to start breeding, and keep it up, providing we have abundance of honey in the hive for the bees to draw from. It would be poor policy to stimulate to rear a lot of bees and then allow them to starve. No danger of starving as soon as they can gather nectar from outside forage.

Bees can gather pollen here at all seasons of the year. Loquats or Japanese plums blossom in November and December, and the eucalyptus nearly all winter.

I hear of one person that has an apiary in the mountains letting his bees starve to death now; and others say their bees have stores enough, by equalizing, to last them through. Mr. Oderlin has extracted three tons, and says his bees are in good condition. His bees had access to 40 acres of Lima beans. My bees are yet gathering more than they consume. I have no extractor yet, and I find many of my colonies have restricted their queen down to pretty close quarters, after all my drawing out so many combs to build up increase; yet,

whenever I have drawn out a comb, I have replaced it with foundation. If I had not, I should have had lots of drone-comb. As it now is, I have splendid worker-comb in the breeding apartments.

By the way, I heard quite favorable reports of the Adel bees, or golden Carniolans; so I sent \$1.00 for an Adel queen to test for my own satisfaction, and the scamp of a breeder sent me two in place of one. They were introduced last Monday (Sept. 14). Some object to them because they are such prolific breeders. When I have a queen that is so prolific that her bees will fill three supers with honey while ordinary queens only fill one, it never frightens me one particle. Have had such.

Santa Ana, Calif.



Bees Puncturing Grapes—Sweet Clover, Etc.

BY PETER J. SCHARTZ.

Mr. W. S. Fultz fully admits, on page 492, that something else does the puncturing of fruit when there are no bees on them. To more fully show that bees do not puncture fruit, I will give my reasons and experience.

My bees are located on what we call "Grape Hill," with a slope of about 45° facing east, containing in all two acres. These vines run north and south in rows eight feet apart. Directly back of the rows my bees are located, while in front, not three feet from the hives, hang large clusters of ripe grapes; still they are punctured, and the bees do not touch them, which goes to show that bees will not work on fruit when they have forage. Then, is it not proper for bee-keepers to provide this forage as much as possible? Would it not be to their interest, as well as to that of their neighbors? and would it not keep the bees out of mischief, and keep all in good humor, the bee-keeper as well as his bees? The old saying, "By industry we thrive," is very good in its place, but this industry must be provided for or we cannot thrive, and points as much to bees as to human beings. We must labor to make a living, but when labor is not to be gotten, then we must starve, or live from the hands of others.

Mr. Fultz asks to be told how to produce that forage in paying quantities on land that is worth \$75 per acre. Let me say that it is not the value of the land that is of any benefit to the farmer, but the condition of the soil and what it will produce. Land here is valued all the way from \$65 to \$125 per acre, depending upon location, and rents from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per acre. Now, why is it that farmers who rent this valuable land leave it a year after? Simply because it does not pay the rent. Farming is not what it is "cracked up" to be, nor is it what it used to be, still, by using good judgment, farming can be made to pay.

Mr. F. asks what it is that we must plant that will produce honey, and pay us for our time and labor, and the use of our land? Simply this very small, innocent-looking plant—sweet clover, which blooms here in June, and continues to bloom until frost kills it. The honey is of the best quality that can be produced, and of very fine flavor. Sweet clover is one of the best honey-plants we have, and will stand any amount of cold or heat, will grow on any soil, either sand, clay, or gravel—except on a solid rock; it also grows in swamps, or any place where it can catch root; drought does not affect it, and I find that the drier the season the more honey it produces. Mr. F. does not need to sow it on his valuable land (for it needs no cultivation whatever), but sow it along the roadsides and waste places. If he lives close to the road, I would advise him to sow the seed for a distance of two or three miles each way, which will give considerable forage for his bees.

Again, Mr. Fultz says that the dairy proved to be more profitable than the apiary, etc. The dairy must be provided for, or it would not be profitable. Suppose the dairyman did not feed his cattle, or have pasture provided for them, how long would he remain in the business? The dairy is a very particular piece of business, for the dairyman has to provide the best of care and the best of feed, because all the milk that is shipped to the creamery is tested, and must come up to the standard, for if it does not it is discarded, or he receives much less for his milk. Then why should we not provide the best of forage, as much as we can, for our bees? Bees are a paying institution if rightly managed, but the slipshod manner of keeping bees will never be profitable.

Mr. Fultz may say that I am "blowing pretty hard;" may be I am, but then I know a good thing when I see it, and I am going to keep right on tooting it for every bee-keeper's good.

Lemont, Ill.



See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 717.

PERSONAL MENTION.

MR. JOS. H. BOLTON, of St. Paul, Minn., is the late B. Taylor's successor in the "Apiary Department" of the Farm, Stock and Home. Mr. Bolton has the honor of following a successful bee-keeper—one of the few apiarian leaders of the present decade.

MR. A. W. DARBY, of Vermont, writes these appreciated words concerning the Bee Journal:

"Every bee-keeper should take the American Bee Journal, if he owns one colony or 100. I often find a single article in it that is worth more to me than a year's subscription to the Bee Journal."

MR. G. M. DOOLITTLE, although a very busy bee-man, finds time to write articles on political reform quite frequently. He is a great student on the subjects of finance, temperance, and other public questions of the day. Like all his bee-writings, Mr. Doolittle's productions in other lines are fraught with the same clearness and sincerity of expression.

EDITOR MERRILL, of the American Bee-Keeper, does not think it out of place for publishers of bee-papers to air their political views in their own papers. He is right so far as his particular paper is concerned, for at least half of its monthly contents are on subjects entirely foreign to bee-culture. Might as well be politics as love-stories, true enough, Mr. Merrill.

MISS MATHILDA CANDLER, of Wisconsin, is again in Chicago, prosecuting her studies in the Art Institute. Miss Candler has 58 colonies of bees now in winter quarters, having averaged about 50 pounds of comb honey per colony the past season. She increased from 54 to 90 colonies, and then doubled back again to 58. Miss C. is so fortunate as to have a fairly good crop nearly every year—and some years a big crop. She deserves all her success.

MR. THOMAS G. NEWMAN has been specially invited to be present and address the next annual meeting of the California State Bee-Keepers' Association, which will be held in Los Angeles, on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 12 and 13, 1897. The bee-keepers of that State will then have a good opportunity to make Mr. Newman's acquaintance. As the honey-crop in Southern California for this season has been an entire failure, the bee-keepers are all the more hopeful for a large crop next season. We trust they may have a splendid convention in January.

MR. BYRON WALKER—the tall honey-producer of Michigan—again harvested about 30,000 pounds of extracted honey this year, principally from basswood and willow-herb. So reports Gleanings for Oct. 15. Since learning the foregoing, we have heard that Mr. Walker is now selling honey in large cities, having disposed of 10,000 pounds in Toledo quite recently. He generally spends the winters in Chicago, where last winter he placed upwards of 50,000 pounds of mostly extracted honey. Mr. Walker is a whole "honey exchange" himself, on a small scale. He knows how to do it. Nothing succeeds like success—so it is said.

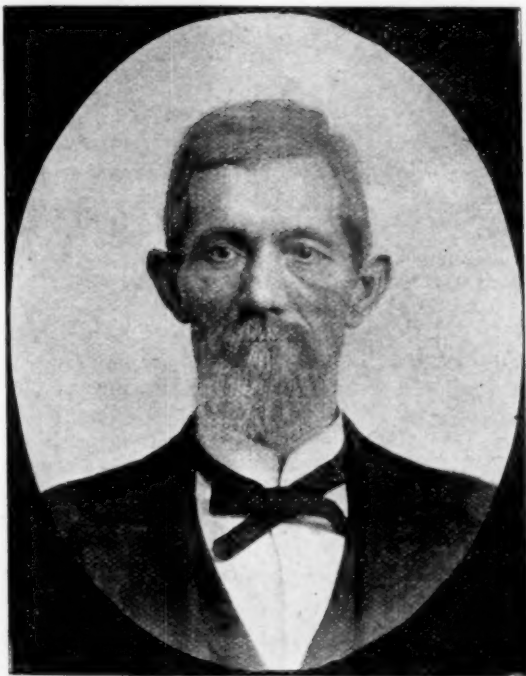
A New Binder for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 20 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

BIOGRAPHICAL

WILLIAM RAPP HOWARD, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born Sept. 13, 1848, in Fulton county, Ark. The town of Mountain Home, with its beautiful cottages, occupies the ground where his father settled in the forest in 1847. His family moved to Ozark county, Mo., when he was 4 years of age, and opened a farm in the forest in the fertile bottoms of the "north fork" of White river, where they lived till the beginning of the War, when they moved to Marshfield, Webster county, Mo., nearly a hundred miles north of the old home.

At the close of the War his father, a physician, was left with his profession and a large family, of which William was the oldest. A farm was secured, and the boys worked on the farm and attended school in the winter. In the autumn of 1866, when he was 18 years of age, he was examined by the county superintendent of public schools of Webster county, and obtained a first grade teacher's certificate. By teaching



Dr. Wm. R. Howard, Ft. Worth, Tex.

and using the means in attending the schools and colleges of the country, he advanced to the head of his classes, and graduated with honors in 1870, with the degree of B. A. About this time, the family having moved to Taney county—one of the southwestern border counties of the State—he made his permanent home with them, and was elected by a majority over two other candidates, in 1871, as county superintendent of public schools. During his term of his office he organized the county into school districts, the first attempt at such an undertaking after the close of the War. He secured good teachers, and placed the county on a good educational system.

In 1873 he graduated in medicine at the St. Louis Medical College, and returned to the family home, and with his father did a large country practice. During the years 1870-73, he devoted his spare time to the study of botany and entomology—two branches in which he was much interested. He made a great deal of original investigation in entomology. He was a close personal friend of the late Prof. Chas. V. Riley, then State Entomologist of Missouri, in whose State reports

due credit is given for the assistance Dr. Howard rendered. He was a member of the Entomological Society of Ontario, honorary member to the Boston Society of Natural History, and quite a number of scientific societies.

□ In 1875 Dr. Howard went to Texas on a prospecting tour, and made the entire round trip of over 1,000 miles on horseback, writing a history of his trip for the literary journals.

In 1876 he moved his family, consisting of wife and 2-year-old son, to Texas. He settled in Hunt county, near where the town of Kingston was established five years later, when the railroad came. Here he practiced his profession for 10 years on horseback, never, perhaps, a day without being on his horse.

In the early part of 1877, Dr. H. became acquainted with W. R. Graham, and in the summer of that year these two gentlemen concluded to issue a call for a State organization of the bee-keepers, and with the late and lamented Judge Andrews at the head of the list, the 'Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association' was formed. The Judge was its first president, and the Doctor was the first secretary. W. R. Graham, of Greenville; Rev. W. K. Marshall, of Marshall; George Wilson, of McKinney; and Rev. I. H. Hightower, of Kingston, were prominent among the charter members. This is now the oldest society pertaining to any branch of agriculture in the State, and has never failed to have an enthusiastic annual meeting.

During the years 1878 to 1883, the Doctor devoted as much of his time as his professional duties would permit to bee-keeping and the supply business, his being the first supply factory ever started in the State. During this time he entered largely into the discussions of the day through the journals, and made many original investigations. His paper on the "Honey-Plants of Northern Texas"—in which the technical name of the plant, its time of flowering, whether sought for honey or pollen, or both, how long in bloom, character and quality of honey produced, market value, etc., were given at full length—was of great value to Texas bee-keepers, enabling apiaries to be established in places where none heretofore existed, relying upon the pasturage for the location. His paper on "The Parthenogenesis of the Honey-Bee," being the most enthusiastic paper on the subject ever written, attracted much attention, and brought out much discussion. Many other able papers were contributed from his pen.

In 1884 the Doctor's professional duties demanding all his time, he sold out everything pertaining to the bee-business, and in the early part of 1886 moved to Fort Worth, Tex.

□ In 1894 he published his little work on "Foul Brood," which gained for him an international reputation. Later, his "White Fungus Disease" has solved a very puzzling problem. This latter appeared in the American Bee Journal for Sept. 10, 1896.

The Doctor's active interest taken in scientific agricultural affairs has won for him friendship wherever his name is known. Besides being a member of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association, he is a member of the State Horticultural Society. Of the societies devoted to other branches of science, of which he is a member, here are a few: Member of the North Texas Medical Association. Fellow of the Texas Academy of Science. Professor of History, Pathology and Bacteriology in the Medical Department of Fort Worth University. Secretary and Curator of the Pathological Museum.

"Dr. Howard's Biological Laboratory," in which all his work is done, is a private enterprise of his own, and not connected with the medical school.

In the medical world the Doctor stands at the head of his profession. His ability as a pathologist has won the confidence of the physicians of the country, and his laboratory and microscopical work is much in demand where a diagnosis dependent upon these methods is necessary. The Doctor has made much original research in this line, and suffering humanity has been the beneficiary. He reports through medical journals the results of his works, though he does not write much now, on any branch of science, his other duties employing his time.

His father and mother still live at their old home in Taney county, Missouri.

A FRIEND.

Honey as Food and Medicine.—A new and revised edition of this 32-page pamphlet is now issued. It has 5 blank pages on which to write or paste recipes taken from other sources. It is just what its name indicates, and should be liberally distributed among the people everywhere to create a demand for honey. It contains a number of recipes on the use of honey as food and as medicine, besides much other interesting and valuable information. Prices, postpaid, are: Single copy, 5 cts.; 25 copies 65 cts.; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.50. Better give them a trial. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Apis Dorsata is not held in very high favor with most of those who answer questions for the Bee Journal, as will be seen by referring to page 715 of this issue. Neither did the Lincoln convention endorse their importation, as will be seen by the report later on. If our Government wishes to spend any money in the interest of bee-keepers, let it make a liberal grant to the "United States Bee-Keepers' Union," as it was decided at Lincoln to call our national bee-association after this year. That would likely prove a better investment for all, than to attempt to get any new race of bees.

Sawdust and Shavings in Honey.—All the careless people it seems are not found outside the ranks of bee-keepers, as will be seen by reading the following from a Chicago honey-dealing firm:

"MR. YORK:—Occasionally we get extracted honey in new packages, that are not washed out before filling with honey, but used just as they come from the cooper-shop. These often contain sawdust and shavings. We have such a lot on hand now, the honey being mixed with sawdust and shavings."

Those using kegs or barrels for holding honey, should see to it that their coopers use a little more care when making their large honey-packages. And then, bee-keepers should always be sure that the kegs or barrels are thoroughly clean before putting in the honey. We are glad the above complaint has been sent in, for it oughtn't to require more than a reminder to prevent a recurrence of the trouble. Above all things, pure extracted honey should be kept entirely free from any foreign substances.

Lincoln Convention Comments.—Besides several samples of both comb and extracted honey on exhibition at the convention, Mrs. E. Whitcomb showed a beautiful piece composed of a cross, and wreath of flowers overhanging it, made entirely out of beeswax. It was greatly admired by all. Mrs. Whitcomb is an expert in this line. She also exhibited her womanly thoughtfulness in presenting the convention with a fine bouquet of cut flowers, whose fragrance continued a constant delight during the two days' meeting.

Miss Stilson, daughter of Mr. L. D. Stilson, had neatly pressed and mounted on cards over 200 varieties of honey-yielding flowers hanging on a line stretched across the rear of the platform in the chapel of the University. We think it was the finest show of honey-plants we ever saw, and much credit is due Miss Stilson for the great efforts she must have put forth to secure such a beautiful botanical display in the interest of bee-culture.

Mrs. J. N. Heater is perhaps the most prominent lady

bee-keeper in Nebraska; at least she is the only lady supply dealer we know in that State, or any other State, we believe. Her bee-business has been somewhat profitable, too, we understand. Her paper, read before the convention, was listened to with marked attention. It is a real pleasure to meet both Mrs. Heater and her husband. We met them the first time at the World's Fair convention, in 1893.

What a big man "Uncle" Whitcomb is—in more ways than up and down, but in that way he is six feet and one inch! At the time of the convention he was running for the office of State senator. By the time he reads this number of the Bee Journal he will know his fate. But if he doesn't win the political office, he can find some satisfaction in having been unanimously elected Vice-President of the Association. He's sure of one office, any way. But if he was elected State senator this week, we shall look for some legislation in the interest of bee-keeping and honest honey-production in Nebraska very shortly. If Whitcomb can't "bring it to pass" we don't know who can. We hope he'll have the chance.

Prof. Chas. E. Bessey is a man whom all seemed to be proud of. And after making his acquaintance we no longer wondered about it. He's "pure gold"—(though for ought we know he may have a leaning toward "silver"). At any rate, it was a treat to listen to his lecture on "A Botanist Among the Bees." But it had one serious fault—it was altogether too short! In that respect it was similar to Prof. Bruner's lecture given the previous day. It is a rich University that has such material as Professors Bessey and Bruner—two splendid B's—in its faculty. Fortunate students, those, who can attend that place of learning. We doubt not they all appreciate their opportunities, for all that we saw seemed to know what they were attending the University for. Unbounded success be unto both Professors and students!

On our way home from the convention we found that we could stop off at Omaha for about six hours. We improved the time by calling on Mr. Louis R. Lighton, who is a bee-keeper in one of the suburban towns. It was Mr. Lighton who reported in shorthand the proceedings of the convention held in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1894—the full report of which he promptly turned over to Mr. Benton, as he agreed to do, but which Mr. Benton afterward failed to forward to the office of publication, as directed by the Association. Fortunately, however, Mr. Lighton kept one extra typewritten copy, which we purchased of him and brought along home. We expect soon to begin where we were compelled to stop on account of Mr. Benton's contrariness, and complete the report. To some it may be somewhat like "ancient history," perhaps, and yet to the majority we think it will be very readable.

Mr. Lighton and his brother are expert shorthand reporters, and are kept very busy almost day and night. Mr. L. was very kind to us during our short stay, and showed us quite a little of the city of Omaha. He will endeavor to be present at the convention in Buffalo, next year, and would have been at the Lincoln meeting had it not been for extra reporting that he was called upon to do at that time.

Mr. Lighton keeps 15 or 20 colonies of bees, mainly for recreation, and averaged about 120 pounds of extracted honey per colony the past season. He gets 20 cents per pound for it.

While in Omaha we remembered that some of our old schoolmates and college chums were located there. Among them we found Chas. A. Goss, now a prominent attorney; and learned that our old schoolmate and afterward esteemed teacher—Willard W. Slabaugh—is now Judge of the Circuit Court. Both were excellent students in school years ago, and are now reaping the benefits of the hard study and close application of other days.

Perhaps we have drawn out these "convention comments" sufficiently long now, so we may as well stop right

here. Of course the full report of the proceedings will be read by all as they appear from week to week in these columns. We hope to complete them this month.

A Good Cement is made of four parts of rosin, one of beeswax, and one of brickdust, melted together. It will fasten the handles of knives, forks, and similar tools which may have become loosened. So says R. V. Murray, in *Gleanings*.

The Queen's Arrival.—Mr. R. B. Ross, Jr., of Montreal, Canada, sends us the following account of the way in which a queen-bee was received in the land where there are two kinds of queens:

A loquacious telegraph operator grievously misled a crowd of loyal Britishers the other day and made them ridiculous. It seems that the son of the Marquis of Salisbury keeps bees, and being in need of a queen-bee, he sent to the nearest town for one, receiving, at Hatfield house, in reply to his message, a telegram to the effect that "the Queen will arrive by 3:40 this afternoon." The operator, supposing it to refer to her Majesty, was unable to keep such important news to himself, and an immense crowd had assembled at the station when the bee arrived. The fate of the operator is unknown, but the bee reached its destination in safety.

Apicultural Patents.—The following paragraphs are taken from the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office issued last May:

BEE-CULTURE.—In this class 1,001 patents have been issued. The first movable-comb frame for bee-hives was patented to Langstroth, No. 9,300, Oct. 5, 1852; and improvements thereon, disclosing simple and effective means for holding removable-comb frames in the hive were patented to Heddon, No. 327,268, Sept. 29, 1885; to Shuck, No. 329,341, Oct. 27, 1885, and to Danzenbaker, No. 547,164, Oct. 1, 1895.

The first artificial comb foundation was made in Germany about 1842. An effective improvement thereon is the employment of a wire support embedded in the foundation, and patented to Hetherington, No. 208,595, Oct. 1, 1878; reissued Nov. 11, 1879, No. 8,962. An artificial honey-comb was made prior to 1853; and on Jan. 29, 1889, No. 397,046, to Aspinwall was patented one of wood, from which the honey may be separated in a centrifugal machine; and on Aug. 30, 1892, No. 481,578, to Mason and Moskovitz was patented an improved process for making a honey-comb from wax.

It hardly seems possible that 1,001 patents have been issued relating to improvements in apicultural interests. But we presume the record is correct. When we think of the very few inventions that have proven at all useful, it will readily be seen that a good deal of hard-earned money has been wasted in fruitless efforts. It is almost safe to say that it does not pay to patent anything relating to bee-culture, so few of the 1,001 having amounted to enough to offset the cost of securing a patent.

Illinois State Convention Nov. 18 and 19.

—The Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in Chicago on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 18, and 19, 1896, during the meeting of the Luther Leagues of America. Railroad rates will be one fare and a third, on the certificate plan. Every one at the time he purchases his railroad ticket must ask the agent for a certificate, which must afterward be presented at the Luther League headquarters, at the Sherman House, in Chicago, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, on the morning of Nov. 19.

Next week we will announce the hall or room where the bee-convention will be held. Let every bee-keeper who possibly can do so, arrange to be present.

That Fine Basswood Honey, mentioned on page 715, is going. If you want something nice to supply your private trade, you will do well to get some of it at once.

Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

(Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.)

Late Drone-Rearing—Spacing Frames.

1. In the Bee Journal for July 11, 1895, in answer to the question of C. R. R., of Harden Station, N. C., you say it is very hard to get bees to rear drones in the fall. In my experience, which is very short, I will say that in July, 1896, I introduced 15 Italian queens, and they have been continually at it (drone-rearing) since, to such an extent that I had to kill them out to keep them from eating all the stores. The bees have never killed any drones; they kept rearing them until five days ago, when a cold spell stopped them. Now they are bringing out young drones in all stages of development. What is the cause of it? I have had no swarms since the introduction of the queens.

2. I am using the Hoffman self-spacing frames, outside dimensions about 9x19. I want the same size frame, but I prefer a frame that has nails in the edges to hold them apart to keep the bees from gluing. What frame do you think preferable? Where can I get them? T. J. B.

New Berne, N. C., Oct. 12.

ANSWERS.—1. Without drone-comb no drones can be reared. Without a fairly strong colony and plenty of stores coming in, few are likely to be reared. The probability is that you had in your hives more drone-comb than you should have, and with plenty of stores coming in the bees felt warranted in rearing lots of drones, continuing at this so long as nectar continued to come in freely, and then when forage became scarce, the drones were driven out. Cut out from your combs the drone-comb, replacing it with worker-comb or foundation, and you will have comparatively few drones. Just why it is I don't know, but some bees seem more inclined to rear drones than others, although any colony with an old queen is more likely to rear drones than one with a young queen.

2. I don't know of any particular make of frames such as you describe, but you can have them made to order at any hive factory. I have some now in use with end-bars $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, spaced by means of common wire nails driven in until the heads project out just a quarter of an inch. Four such nails go to each frame, one at top and one at bottom on the same side at one end, and at the other end on the opposite side one at top and one at bottom. With such frames the bees make very little trouble with propolis.

Crock-and-Plate Method of Feeding.

In an issue of the American Bee Journal I read something about Ernest Root feeding bees simply by inverting a crock containing syrup over the frames. Isn't this a return to the simple, old, old method? Personally, I find it superior to any of the more complicated feeders. This is how I arrange that part of the business:

Firstly, a glazed quilt (that cheap stuff Root supplies), said quilt being $\frac{1}{4}$ inch longer and wider than the outside measurement of the hive, an empty super's sides resting right on the quilt, and which slightly overlaps the brood-nest, hence no bees can possibly come up into the super. Cut a hole 2 inches square in the middle of the quilt—only cut three sides, and then turn over the piece, thus partly cut out.

2ndly, over this hole place what I call a "feeding cage," and which consists of a bit of plank 5 inches or so square, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, in the center of which is a 3-inch hole (cut out with a key-hole saw). This hole is covered with wire gauze. Put it on, wire side up. In this cage the bees do congregate. In feeding, you look at them and they look at you, and that's the closest acquaintance you'll make during the operation.

3rdly, take another piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch stuff, cut to about 4 inches square, saw a round hole in that, to take the mouth freely of a 1-pound glass honey-jar. Tack cheese-cloth (two

thicknesses) over this hole on one side of the plank (which may as well be cleated for fear of warping). That's the whole plant. At feeding-time go around with a bucket of water, with a little tin measure in it, in one hand, and a bucket of sugar, with a correspondingly sized tin measure in it in the other hand. Gently raise the hive-cover lid; take up the glass jar, put in a measure of sugar, then one of water, stand it on the quilt, and go on to the next hive. Your assistant, who follows you, picks up the jar which you filled, takes the cheese-cloth lid off the cage, claps it over the jar's mouth, inverts the whole suddenly, places it on the cage, puts on the hive's lid, and follows you to the next. It takes an hour to feed 100 colonies in this way. S. D.

South Africa.

ANSWER.—So far as I know, the crock-and-plate method of feeding you mention—without first dissolving the sugar—had never been used until about a year ago, and is the logical outgrowth of percolating instead of cooking sugar syrup. If you give the matter an actual trial, I think you will find it simpler merely to take a crock large enough to hold all the feed needed at one filling, put a cloth over it, an inverted plate on top, upset the whole and set it on the frames. Aside from the expense, I like best the Miller feeder with rags stuffed in so as to allow sugar syrup to soak through as fast as the sugar dissolves.

May Be Foul Brood.

I have some strange bee-trouble. I found a hive beeless, that stored some surplus the past summer, notwithstanding over 150 days of drouth. Yesterday I noticed no bees were about the hive, and on examination I found neither live nor dead bees in it, and a horrible stench in the hive. After removing that one I noticed the same odor in another one, that has plenty of bees. The smell is very offensive, and can be smelled 50 feet from the hive. Is it foul brood? After airing the hive the stench leaves. A. H. W.

Walnut Springs, Tex., Oct. 6.

ANSWER.—It is hard to tell from the description what is the trouble, but I should fear foul brood. It will be well worth your while to study up that disease thoroughly, and you will probably find nothing better than Dr. Howard's book on foul brood. It certainly is a very serious matter to have a colony perish outright, as yours has done, but it is still more serious if the disease be a contagious one, such as foul brood, so that it may spread through the whole apiary. See to it that the hive in which the diseased colony died is removed entirely from the reach of the remaining bees.

White Clover—Making Swarms—Out-Apiaries—Separators—Wintering.

1. Why did clover yield nectar so freely at Marengo and so scantily at Delmar, Iowa?

2. Will a prime swarm supplied with a virgin queen build more drone-comb, or less, than the same with a queen one year old?

3. Did you ever try making swarms by shaking the bees and queen in front of a new hive, leaving it on the old stand? If so, did they do well? And are such any more liable to have their swarming-fever to go through, than if they were allowed to increase at will?

4. How many out-apiaries (100 colonies each), with one helper, can you handle, or do you think you can run, for comb honey?

5. Do you think it best to use separators between every row of sections, or will one in every row or two do about as well? or would you have none at all?

6. Won't bees build even comb in narrow sections than in 1½ wide?

7. Do you think it best to dig a cave for out-apiaries, or haul all the bees home to one big cellar, where plenty of heat and ventilation can be had? or would you have chaff hives and winter them out-doors?

It seems I am intruding on good nature by asking so many questions, but I couldn't get to Lincoln, as I had so much to do. F. C.

ANSWERS.—1. That's a question that is likely to arise to any reflecting mind, and the only reason why I don't give a full and satisfactory answer is because I don't know.

2. It will generally build less.

3. Yes, I have in more than one case shaken the bees and queen from the brood-frames, leaving, in place of the frames

of brood, frames filled with foundation, and I think they are no more inclined to swarm again after such treatment than they are after swarming naturally, unless it be that in some cases more bees would be left than after natural swarming, and the stronger in bees the more likely a colony is to swarm.

4. Three; that is, one home apiary and two out-apiaries.

5. I use separators between each two sections. Possibly I might get along to omit every other one, but I wouldn't think of getting along without any separators at all so long as the honey is to be packed for shipment to a distance.

6. It seems more natural for them to build straight in the narrower sections, and yet I have no fault to find with the straightness of the combs my bees build in 1½ sections.

7. So far I have thought best to haul my bees home each fall, but if I had the right kind of cave, or the right kind of climate for wintering out-doors, I should be glad to be rid of the trouble of hauling back and forth.

I should have been glad to have met you in Lincoln, and it was a real pleasure to meet some there whom I had previously known only through their questions, but so long as the publisher of the American Bee Journal is large-minded enough to pay me for answering questions, I'm sure I ought not to complain at the number.

Poor Season—Crooked Combs.

The honey season in this locality was very poor, and beekeepers hardly got any surplus honey. I have only three colonies of hybrids, in frame hives. From one colony I succeeded in getting a fair swarm, but no honey; from the other colony, which did not swarm, I got about two gallons, and from the third, or new swarm, about one gallon. Our chief honey-plant, horsemint, failed entirely.

1. I have a hive 18 inches long and 14 inches wide, inside measure, which should hold 10 frames, but there are only 7 in it. I bought the hive and bees from a "will-be-good" bee-keeper. Now the 7 old combs are so crooked, and built together, that I cannot remove them separately, therefore, it is impossible for me to find the queen, or to examine the brood or stores. Can you not tell me how I can get rid of these crooked combs in the fall? How would it do, if I would put a full frame of straight brood foundation in the middle of the combs, by moving the old brood-combs on the sides, and placing the new, straight comb foundation in the middle—would not the queen lay eggs in this new foundation, and the bees hatch out the brood on the outside combs? As these bees are hatched, can I not remove the crooked outside combs, and put another frame of straight foundation next on the side of the first frame of straight foundation, and so on until all crooked combs are removed?

2. I hived a swarm in a large hive 22 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, inside measure; I find now that this box is much too big for a colony, and I think of putting two colonies in the same hive. As this large hive has 10 frames, each frame having about 21x10 inches, inside measure, if I would put a division-board in the middle of the hive, leaving each colony five frames, would it do to put the hybrid queen with one-half of the brood on one side, and the other part of the brood on the other side, with a new Italian queen? Would not the bees kill the new Italian queen?

Southern Texas.

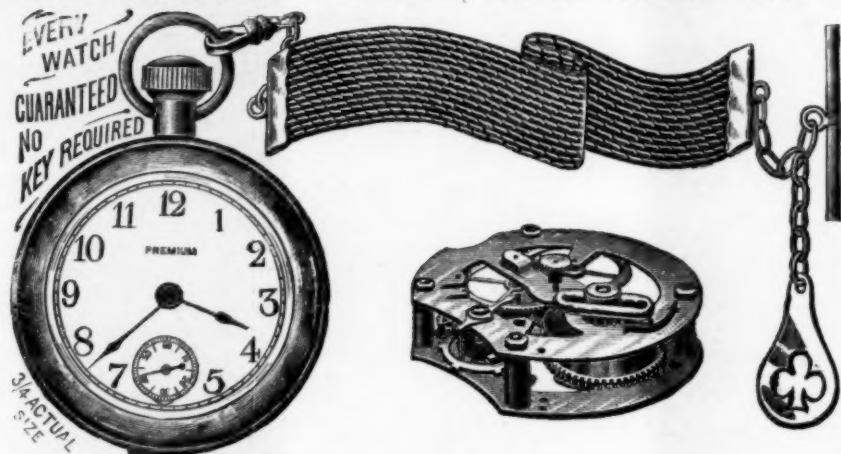
A. L. K.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't believe you would better meddle with that colony with crooked combs till next spring, in fruit-bloom, for bees will not make very good work building comb so late in the season, and they will probably winter better just as they are than to make any change. I'm a little afraid your plan of gradually changing won't work. The bees would be slow about accepting the foundation as long as they had plenty of old comb, and the old comb would be kept filled with brood on both sides of the foundation, so there never could be any time when you could take out old comb without brood in it. It is quite possible that by a little cutting the old comb can be straightened in the frames, but if not you'll perhaps do as well to let all alone till bees swarm next time, and then three weeks later treat the hive as a box-hive.

2. If your division-board is bee-tight, the queenless bees on one side the division-board would be just the same as in a separate hive. Then you could introduce a queen the same as in any hive, letting them be without a queen a reasonable time, of course.

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Question-Box.

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Shall We Get Apis Dorsata ?

Query 35.—From what you have heard and read concerning Apis dorsata ("the giant bees of India"), do you consider it advisable for the Government to import them ?—N. Y.

Wm. McEvoy—No.

E. France—Yes, try them.

Mrs. J. N. Heater—I think not.

J. M. Hambaugh—I am in favor of making the effort.

J. A. Green—I consider it an experiment of doubtful value.

R. L. Taylor—No, not in the interest of bee-keepers financially.

W. G. Larrabee—Yes, if they would not turn out like the English sparrow.

Chas. Dadant & Son—We do not believe Apis dorsata would stand our climate.

C. H. Dibbern—No. I think they would be of no value to the bee-keepers of America.

P. H. Elwood—Probably not. There are other things the Government might do that would help us more.

Prof. A. J. Cook—I certainly do. I think that is just the kind of work for the Government to carry forward.

G. M. Doolittle—There is lots of money spent more foolishly by the Government than in importing Apis dorsata.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—My opinion is that they would not be a desirable acquisition to the bee-keepers of the United States.

Jas. A. Stone—I have not made up my mind. In doing so, I always think of English sparrows, and I am very slow to say yes.

Eugene Secor—If the Government wishes to experiment with Apis dorsata, I have no objections; but as a bee-keeper I shall not ask it to do so, at present.

Emerson T. Abbott—No; Government was not organized to import bees, or any other kind of live stock. The sooner people learn this the better it will be for them, and the Government, too.

Dr. C. C. Miller—It may not be safe to answer this for fear of false charges, such as has been made, but I think if the Government does anything for bee-keepers, it might be in some better way.

Rev. M. Mahin—I do not. It is my opinion that they would not be of any advantage to the bee-keepers of America. If they were capable of domestication the people of India would have domesticated them long ago.

Mrs. L. Harrison—I do; and put them in the Everglades of Florida; they are 160 miles long and 60 miles broad. The water is from one to six feet deep, dotted with little islands. The Seminole Indian and Apis dorsata would go well together, for he likes honey, when it is to be had for the taking; also fruit, but in his wild state he has never been known to plant a tree, or keep bees in a hive.

G. W. Demaree—I would be glad if the agricultural department of the Government would take the matter in hand, and import the big honey-bee of India—

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Apis dorsata. But, really, I fear that the undertaking might fail because the officials would most certainly entrust the management of the new bees to some favorite *dudes* who would make a windy failure of them. Say, why not organize a "stock company" and do our own importing, and put the queens under the care of practical bee-men, for trial?

J. E. Pond—No! Most decidedly not. Some years ago the matter was discussed somewhat, and from what I gathered from that discussion, I was obliged to come to the conclusion that they could not become a practical factor in modern apiculture; and I am of the opinion now, that the discussion that is being made, is more to subvert the purpose of some one who knows that cranks and an easily-gulled public always exist, and "are playing a tune to suit their desire for dancing." This, I think, is the attempt on the part of those who are trying to work up a boom on the big hum-bug—"Apis dorsata."

General Items.

No More Novels—Feeding Bees.

I don't want to miss any numbers of the American Bee Journal. I've quit reading novels since I have had access to the Bee Journal, but I wish it contained letters and experiences from Southern apiarists, for our warm climate has different needs from the North. We know nothing of housing up bees here, since they can work nearly the whole year.

I tried various methods for feeding, the past dry summer, and I hit upon a grand success, by placing honey-comb on plates, and filling with syrup.

MARY F. HUDDLESTON.

DeWitt Co., Tex.

Not Repudiators.

I did not get a pound of spring surplus honey. I began to think my bees were going to repudiate their subscription to the Bee Journal and Gleanings, but they came to time with a small yield of the finest fall honey I ever had. So you see they are not repudiators.

W. E. BURNETT.

Harrisburg, Ill., Oct. 23.

South Dakota Report—Golden's Plan.

As I have not seen any report from South Dakota this fall, I will send mine. I do not know whether to call it a bad or good year. I am inclined to think it was a fair one, although we did not get much honey, and the reason I think was, the bees were quite weak last spring. I got about 100 pounds of nice comb honey in sections, besides a number of unfinished sections. I had at least one colony that did well. It was a swarm that issued about June 4; I think it was two swarms on account of its large size. They have filled the brood-nest with comb from starters, and stored 50 pounds in the super, and it is now in a good condition for winter. Five others finished 50 pounds, while 30 others were selfish, and did nothing for me, but they are in a fair condition for winter.

We found a bee-tree the other day. The curiosity about it was that the bees



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had built the combs underneath the trunk among the branches of a leaning tree.

Mr. Golden wrote an article in favor of letting the bees swarm and hiving in supers. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this plan? I should be glad to hear some more on the same subject, as I did not see the object of having a bee-space covered on the outside of the super. If the plan would work nicely, I am sure it would prove a benefit to this part of the country, as the bees have been able to fill the brood-chamber with honey, and if fairly strong would also store some surplus; and not one year in ten have the early swarms failed to build brood-combs from starters and store plenty for winter. The bees gathered most of their winter supply from golden-rod this fall.

Success to the Bee Journal.

L. A. SYVERUD.

Canton, S. Dak., Oct. 27.

Did Nothing Extra This Year.

My bees did nothing extra this year. We took 917 sections of honey from 23 colonies—not quite 40 to the hive. They are what are called "pound" sections, which, however, do not quite weigh that.

ALBERT BAXTER.

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 22.

Got a Small Crop of Honey.

A year ago I was not able to attend to my bees, and could not attend to them last spring, or in swarming-time, so they had to run themselves. I got some honey this fall for the first in 3 years, averaging 25 pounds per colony. Some of the best gave me 50 pounds of surplus. They have become reduced from 90 to 50 colonies. I could have had them all come through nicely last winter, had I been able to attend to them, and feed the weak ones. The strong ones took what little honey the weak ones had. The honey this year is all section honey, white and good quality, gathered in August and the first week in September. I have a home market for all of it.

Pana, Ill., Oct. 18. D. C. McLEOD.

The Season of 1896.

As the honey season is closed for this year in the northern and middle States, I will endeavor to give the results of my apiary, although not a very large one. My spring count was 28 colonies, four out of that number dying out for some cause or other, which I did not fully ascertain. Four more were found to be queenless; two of them were supplied with a comb of brood and eggs from one of my best colonies of Italian bees. The four queenless colonies had laying workers, laying, and they were producing drones in large numbers. The remaining two colonies were furnished untested Italian queens from the South.

Now for the results: Out of the remaining 20 we got 12 swarms, and three of the new swarms cast a swarm each, but I lost all three of them, being the first that I have lost for a number of years, so far as I know. One of the swarms were good Italians; it was not entirely lost—only to myself, as it did not go to the timber as they mostly do, but instead of that it went right straight to our town, and clustered on a cherry tree, and the lady of the house sent

word to a bee-man in the town, and he hived them. I just happened to be passing by the place a short time after they were hived, and the operator had left the place. The lady of the house called me in to look at them. I did so, and at the same time told her that I was almost sure that they came from my apiary. She wanted to know how I could tell. I told her from the fact that they were Italian bees, and that mine were the only ones in this part of the country. She said they came from the west—the very direction of our apiary.

Sure enough, when I went home, my daughters showed me the hive the swarm had come from, and the direction it went. I immediately opened the hive, and found it almost depopulated, and the section-case full. The bees were crowded for room, causing their swarming. The man that hived them was notified of the circumstances, but he would not give them up, nor could I prove they were mine, but at the same time I was fully convinced that the bees were mine.

Now for the amount of honey from the 20 colonies of bees: I have just counted up all that was taken off at different times, and in all I find it to be 400 pounds of comb honey, and 30 pounds of extracted—a very slim report, but we had a very poor season here. We missed the sweet clover, as it was an off year for it here.

J. S. SLEETH.

Chatsworth, Ill.

Report—Wintering.

Bees did well up to the first of August, and since then they have done but little except to carry honey from the supers to the brood-chamber. During the month of July they did well, and contracted the swarming-fever; consequently they cast many swarms, and the result is, there are many weak colonies, and unless they have been properly prepared for winter, many of them will perish during the winter. I find in bee-keeping that a man should commence a year in advance to prepare his bees for the next season's work, or rather, it is easier to keep a colony of bees strong than to get them strong, therefore we should be particularly careful to keep bees with plenty of stores and brood, for without bees we cannot expect honey, and we cannot expect the bees to work without food.

I have usually wintered my bees in boxes prepared so as to put from 12 to 14 in one box. I have prepared my cellar, and intend to put a part of the bees into it, as I believe it will be a great deal cheaper and handier than to pack them in sawdust.

The Bee Journal comes regularly every Thursday, and the only thing I regret is that it does not come oftener. I noticed in last week's number a letter written by Geo. T. Wheadon & Co. Well, Mr. York, I see that they attempt to score you a little, but that is not considered any disgrace. I would sooner have it that way than otherwise.

E. B. HUFFMAN.

Homer, Minn., Oct. 26.

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HONEY and BEESWAX**MARKET QUOTATIONS.**

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

FANCY.—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

No. 1.—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20.—Fancy white, 12@13c; No. 1, 11@11 1/2c; fancy amber, 10c; No. 1, 9c; fancy dark, 9c; No. 1, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 5@7c; amber, 5@6c; dark, 4 1/2@5c. Beeswax, 25c.

Receipts liberal; demand limited for all kinds.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30.—Fancy white comb, 13-14c; No. 1 white, 11-12c; fancy amber, 10-11c; dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 6-8c; amber, 4-5c; dark, 3-4c. Beeswax, 26c.

Comb honey arriving freely and market overstocked at present.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 30.—No. 1 white, 12-12 1/2c; fancy amber, 10-11c; No. 1 amber, 9-10c; fancy dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 5 1/2-6c; amber, 5-5 1/2c; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 24-25c.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 3.—Fancy white, 14-15c; No. 1 white, 12-13c. Extracted, white, 6-7c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

Demand is fair for grades quoted, but no demand for inferior grades.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30.—Fancy white, 13@14c; No. 1 white, 12@13 1/2c; fancy amber, 11@11 1/2c; No. 1 amber, 10@10 1/2c; fancy dark, 8@9c; No. 1 dark, 7@7 1/2c. Extracted, white, in cans, 5c; in barrels, 4@4 1/2c; amber, 3@3 1/2c; dark, 2 1/2@3c. Beeswax, 19@20c.

Very little honey coming in at present, and the weather is too warm to handle to advantage if it were here.

New York, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Fancy white, 12@13c; off grades, 10@11c; buckwheat, 8@9c. Extracted is in fair demand at unchanged prices. Beeswax is doing a little better, and firm at 24@25c.

There is a fair demand for fancy white comb honey, while off grades, mixed, and buckwheat are rather neglected. Receipts are heavy and stock accumulating. Sales are principally in small lots, and in order to move round quantities it is necessary to make concessions from quotations.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Fancy white, 12-13c; No. 1, 11-12c; fancy amber, 9-10c; No. 1 dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 6-7c; dark, 4-5c.

The receipts of both comb and extracted honey are very large, and prices are somewhat lower. We have an ample stock of all styles except paper cartons weighing less than a pound.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Comb honey, 10@14c, according to quality. Extracted, 3 1/2@6c. Demand is slow for all kinds of honey, while the supply is good.

Beeswax is in good demand at 20@25c. for good to choice yellow.

San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 21.—White comb, 10c; amber, 7 1/2-9c. Extracted, white, 5-5 1/2c; light amber, 4 1/2-5c; amber colored and candied, 3 1/2-4 1/2c; dark tulle, 2 1/2-3c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 24-27c.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Fancy white, 14@15c; No. 1 white, 12 1/2@13c. Extracted, white, 6@7c; amber, 4 1/2@5 1/2c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

There is not very much honey in our market. Selling rather slow. Demand beginning to be a little better. Think trade will be fair in this line this fall.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 30.—Fancy white, 14-15c; No. 1, 12-13c; No. 1 amber, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-7c; amber, 5-6c; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 22-24c.

New crop of honey begins to come forward. The demand is very poor and quotations almost nominal. Weather is very warm and the consumption of honey is very small. Plenty of fruit, and hence the appetite is satisfied with same in preference. Later on we expect an improved demand for honey of all kinds.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 30.—Fancy white, 12 1/2c; No. 1 white, 10@11c; fancy amber, 9@10c; No. 1 amber, 8@9c; fancy dark, 7@8c; No. 1 dark, 6-8c. Extracted, white, 5 1/2@6 1/2c; amber, 5@5 1/2c; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 23@26c.

The demand for both comb and extracted is very quiet, and for the latter, nominal. The hot weather of the past week or so has checked demand for comb honey.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 30.—Fancy white comb, 15c; No. 1 white, 13@14c; fancy amber, 12-13c; No. 1 amber, 11-12c; fancy dark, 10-11c; No. 1, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-6 1/2c; amber, 5-5 1/2c; dark, 4-4 1/2c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Strictly fancy comb, 1-pound, 12-13c; fair to good, 9-10c; dark, 7-8c.

Demand is much better for fancy, but common stock is very dull at any price.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 9.—Fancy white, 13-14c; No. 1, 11-12c. Extracted, white, 6-7c; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 25c.

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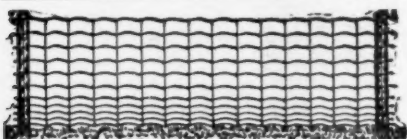
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